WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871.

Amusemente To-day. dooth's Theatre-The Man O' Airie. Powery Theatre—The performances.
Fifth Av. Theatre—Delmonico's.
Elebe Theatre—Trumps. Matines.
Grand Opers Honse—La Perichole. Mible's Carden Colleen Bawn.

Meny Pastor's Opera Mouse Two performances.

Blymple Theatre Under Two Fiegs. A

W allach's the Long Strike. For the accommodation of persons residing up nown advertisements for Trit Sex will be received at par regular rates at the up-town advertisement office.

May west Thirth second street at the finition of Broadway and Sixth Svende, 1766 5 % At 19 a.C. M.

FOR PRESIDENT

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE.

THE GREAT AND GOOD

HORACE GREELEY. TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

The average circulation of THE SUN during the entire month of June last was 101,670 copics daily.

The Opportunity Lost.

Tammany Hall yesterday was not equal to the exigencies of the time. She uttered but a feeble and uncertain voice upon the great question of Democratic reconstruction. This settles it that Tammany cannot furnish a Presidential candidate for the Democ

racy. Weak, commonplace, timid men, however shrewd in the management of ward politics and in the manipulation of jobs, will not do for leaders in such a crisis as the present. Tammany stood badly with the Democracy of the nation beforeas badly, to borrow a kindred illustration, as THURLOW WEED and the Albany lobby stood with the Republicans in 1860-and this Fourth of July celebration will not improve the case.

Why, the Democracy of the State and of the nation will ask-Why was not SANFORD E. CHURCH heard from on this occaions? And why was HORATIO SEYMOUR also silent? These are the great men of the New York Democracy, and why were they not present, in person or by letter, at Tammany Hall yesterday?

A Great Railroad Enterprise.

We have received a copy of a report made to the Directors of the New York, West Shore, and Chicago Railroad Company by Gen. CHARLES B. STUART, engineer-in-chief of the enterprise. The design of this Company is to open a new line between New York and Chicago, by a new road hence to Buffalo, connecting there, through the International Bridge now in process of construction, with the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways in Canada, and through them, and more especially through the Great Western, with the Michigan Central.

Between New York and Buffalo the distance of the proposed line will be 420 miles, or twenty-four miles less than the distance by the Hudson River and New York Central. From this city to Catskill the road will follow the west shore of the Hudson river, keeping close to the water's edge. Upon this part of the line the maximum grade will not exceed ten feet per mile, while the curves will all be large enough to allow the highest rate of speed. Unlike the Hudson | NER, which that gentleman received with River Railroad, there will be no reverse entire equanimity and disrespect. Here is curves, and no tunnels, nor any embankments of magnitude.

At Catskill the road will leave the Hudson river, and proceed in almost a direct line to the Mohawk at Schenectady. Thence the route will lie along the south side of the Mohawk and the Erie Canal to Utica; from that place to Syracuse the course will be almost directly west. On this part of the line the grades going west will nowhere exceed thirty feet to the mile, and going east they will nowhere exceed twenty feet to the mile; while on the same part of its line the Central Railroad has grades of eighty-eight feet to the mile. From Syracuse to Buffalo the line will be almost straight, leaving Roches-

ter considerably to the north.

It appears that this Company have become owners of the franchise of the West Shore Railroad, chartered some time since by the Legislature of New Jersey. This gives the Company control of a frontage of twenty-two miles in extent, " along the bulkhead line of New York harbor, of the deepest and best protected water for wharves on the bay." For the whole ler th of the Palisades the river has an average depth of forty-five feet at low water. The value of this vast extent of water front can scarcely be overestimated. Ships of any size can be laid alongside the warehouses of the Company, and can take in their freight with a facility not enjoyed else where to the same extent. This water from can also be improved for use at comparatively little expense. Between the Palisades and the river the bank varies in width from two hundred to twelve hundred feet; and wharves and storehouses can be erected there without the necessity of expensive stone excavations.

Gen. STUART argues in his report that there will be little competition between the West Shore division of this line and the Hudson River Railroad. On the east side of the Hudson river there are already three or four railroads running parallel to each other. and all prosperous; while on the west side there is not yet a single one. At the same time the most populous and busy towns and cities are on the west side, and he is confident that these towns will at once furnish a

very large local traffic. Gen. STUART proposes a double track of railroad of four feet eight and a half inches gauge, with cuts and embankments twentyfour feet wide at grade, the bridges to be of wrought iron, the rails of steel weighing sixty pounds per yard, with ties of white oak, and ballast of broken stone. The total cost of the 420 miles he estimates at \$26,213,500, or a little over \$62,000 a mile. This esti mate, however, does not include the cost of station houses or rolling stock.

This road will be in every respect more au stantial than either the New York Central or the Hudson River, and it will be perfeetly practicable to run passenger trains open it with ordinary safety at a speed of third to a half of the Episcopal clergy in the Uniafty miles an hour. With its shorter line | ted States follow the practice of Mr. KELLOGO

and more direct communication with Chicatral, this road must necessarily become a favorite for through traffic. Gen. STUART estimates that the gross income will be over twenty-three millions a year, and the net income over nine millions, giving eighteen and a half per cent, profit on a capital of fifty millions.

We learn that the gentlemen engaged in this enterprise have already substantially completed arrangements in England by which the money necessary for the construcion of the road from this city to Buffalo is to he procured at seven per cent. per annum, and that Mr. JOHN M. COURTNEY, accompanied by the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, counsel for the Company, leave for London o-day to consummate the negotiations. The work, we are assured, is to begin at once, the right of way in most of the counties of this State having been freely given to the Company without any other compensation than the benefits exocted from the construction of the road. The importance of this enterprise cannot be exaggerated, and we trust no accident may occur to delay the rapid construction of a work so necessary to the prosperity of our commerce and to the relief of the people from he enormous impositions which Commodore VANDERBILT now levies upon them, or from the greater ones which he would levy if he could control the Eric Railway managers.

Grant still Clinging to the San Domingo Job.

The Springfield Republican states that FABENS, the San Domingo speculator, has been for some weeks past trying to raise by private subscription the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay BAEZ of that country for one year's rent of Samana Bay, under the notorious treaty made by President GRANT, but not ratified by the Senate. The first year's rent was paid by GRANT out of a large unexpended appropriation made by Congress in Mr. SEWARD's time; but for the second year no appropriation could be obtained. Accordingly Mr. FABENS tried in vain to get the money from parties in Boston, but in New York, the Republican says, he procured all he needed. FABENS does this sort of business, as our contemporary thinks, "with the sanction of President GRANT, who is very unwilling to give up his pet scheme of annexation, and is nursing it along in this undignified way till he can get it before Congress again."

There is plenty of evidence that this is the truth, and that GRANT has no idea of surrendering in earnest the scheme for which he quarrelled with Mr. SUMNER and almost destroyed the Republican party. Before the recent Republican State Conventions met, be exerted all his influence to secure from them expressions in favor of the job. In Ohio it was his intention and desire not only that a San Domingo resolution should be in the platform, but that BEN WADE, that saorting old San Domingo war horse, should be the candidate for Governor. But the Convention was utterly unmanageable. Both the resolution and the candidate were rejected without ceremony; in fact, they were not allowed to show their faces within

the doors of the Convention. In Iowa GRANT was less unfortunate, though not quite successful. The Convention passed a resolution in favor of San Domingo, but it was of a very shilly shally sort. It reads as if it had been drawn by that eminent saint, the Rev. JAMES HARLAN, who in the United States Senate made in behalf of San Domingo an attack upon Mr. SUMthe resolution in all its native complete ness:

ness:

*Resolved**, That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere; and therefore, whenever it shall be made manifest that the people tof San Domingo desire annexation to the United States for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall savor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treasy-making power of the Government.

Since then the Republicans of Maine and California have held their State Conventions. but not a word in favor of this great job could be got out of either of them.

But what an astonishing illustration of bad judgment, obstinacy, and defiance of the people's will is afforded by President GRANT's conduct in this whole affair, from the beginning to the present day! And sensible men talk as if they believed the hero of this absurd and most discreditable proceeding could be reelected or even renominated!

President GRANT pardons Bowen the igamist. This is wrong. Bowen's crime has no excuse. He is a wretch without mitigation, and has added to bigamy fraud and forgery, and we know not what other crimes.

We are in favor of mercy to convicts where it is deserved. But in this case it is nothing but an encouragement to crime We hope President GRANT will yet realize. the heinousness of his act.

Bishop McILVAINE of Ohio has got into rouble with a clergyman of his diocese on a ritualistic point of the most trivial nature. The Rev. Mr. Kellogg, a missionary of what is known as the Church Guild of Cincinnati, has been in the habit of repeating the Gloria Patri at the close of each Psalm in the portion of the Psalter appointed to be read for the day. The rubric which is the guide for the officiating clergyman says on this point : " At the end of every Pealm * * MAY be said or sung the Gloria Patri; and at the end of the whole Portion or Selection of Pealms for the day shall be said or sung the Gloria Patri." To ordinary minds this would seem to leave the frequent or single use of the Gloria Patri to the discretion of the minister, and liberal Episcopalians have always so construed the rubric. But Bishop Mch. value, keenly sensitive it would seem to the encroachments of Ritualism within his diocese, advised Mr. Kellogo to repeat only the final Gloria Putri. The latter objected on the ground that this might cause a rup ture between himself and the Church Guild whereupon the Bishop asked him whether he considered the authority of the Guild superior to that of his diocesan. Subsequently Mr. KEL-Logg was refused a seat in the Diocesan Convention on technical objections raised by the Bishop, and the Church Guild have been involved in a wrangle over the matter. Here is the commencement of a quarrel which may become as bitter and as destructive to Christian fellowship in Ohio as the CHENEY case has been in Illinois. It is, moreover, a needless one. Probably from a

without a suspicion that they are acting contrary go through Canada and the Michigan Cen- to the rule of their Church, or are indulging in excessive rituslism. Whether Mr. Kellogg is bound in the present instance to "reverently obey" his Bishop we are not prepared to say; but candid-minded persons must admit that his submissiveness to ecclesiastical authority and church discipline has been put to an unnecessarily se vere test.

> It seems that one reason why the noted SAN ROMEO REED has been able so long to hoodwink and mislead the good but too confiding Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati is that, like some other wicked men, REED is handsome and very seductive in his hypocritical fascinations. But when at last Deacon Smith's honest eyes are opened to the truth respecting his infidel business associate, how great will be his horror at the depravity by which he has so long been de luded. Then Regn's fine looks and nice dandysm of dress will no longer avail with the good man he has so deeply, so deplorably wronged; ndeed, it will only heighten the sense of injury nflicted. One can imagine the good Deacon, who to his other virtues adds a profound knowledge of SHARESPEARE, borrowing the words of the great poet to express his manly feelings; and then he will speak to this S. Rougo Rgen as follows:

"O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!
Did ever drawn keep so fair a cave?
Beautitut tyrant! flend angelicar!
Develenthered raven! wolvesheavening lamb!
Was ever book containing such vie mat er
So fairly bound? O that decent shoul! a well
In such a gorgeous palace!"

After he has been thus addressed by Deacor SMITH, We hope ROMEO REED will have grace enough to ponder upon his own badness, and to think of reforming himself. Especially we hope he will try to leave off, at least by degrees, the dreadful habit of falsehood, in which by long practice he has become so firmly fixed. We trust, too, that when Deacon Swith terminates his unfortunate business connection with REED, he will not cast him off altogether. It would be a good thing if he could devote some time to redeeming REED from his infidelity and his wicked ness. But before he can undertake that, he must free himself from all partnership with such a man. Then he can attempt to revive a moral sense in REED, and to show him the way once more to the paths of rectitude. And in such a benevolent enterprise we solemnly promise him the constant assistance of THE SUN which Shines

The letter of the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington, desiring all the Methodist ministers of Iowa to electioneer for Senator HARLAN, has brought its author into a degree of notoriety that he evidently did not contemplate. It seems, however, that Mr. NEWMAN is not an obscure man. He formerly held a prominent place in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana but his administration did not render him popular, and he found it best to leave. Charges were made against him by the partisan press at that time of his having misappropriated money belonging to the Bureau and donated by private charity; but we have never seen the evidence by which these charges could be established. However, under the present circumstances, would it not be well for the Rev. Mr. NEWMAN to cultivate a retiring modesty, and to confine himself to his ecclesiastical duties in Washington, leaving the politics of Iowa to take care of themselves?

A new evening paper, called the Witness, has been started in this city. It is intended to be a religious paper, or rather, if we may draw the listinction, a paper conducted upon religious principles. We have attentively examined one number, but find it rather heavy and solemn. This is a mistake which we trust will soon be rem edied as the editor gets better used to the busi ness. Let him study THE SUN which shines for all. We think he will soon perceive that it is the model of a religious newspaper. He will find in its columns religious principles applied to the events of the day and the acts of public characers; and yet all is cheerful, jolly, interesting, and to the point, like the bright light of morning, the glory of flowers, and the smile of beauty. Be true, be fearless, praise what is good and upright, and punish what is false and evil; but don't be dull, don't despise the fun of the world, and always have the news. This is our advice to the Witness. We hope it may freshen up upon it, and live to work as great a revolution among the sterectyped and monotonous evening journals as THE SUN is working among the slow old morning papers.

The Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, a candidate for District Attorney, provided Mr. GAR-VIN gets the nomination for the Supreme Court, paid for the white band which headed the colored regiment yesterday. This is a blessed change from the time when Mr. SULLIVAN was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette as a Copperhead.

The medical fraternity in Washington continue to discuss the alleged virtues of cundurango he new South American remedy for cancer. A correspondent of the Patriot says that Dr. Norris of the United States Army has had one case under treatment with this vegetable, that he gave it faita-fully in accordance with the instructions which accompanied it, and the patient died. A naval surgeon, according to the same authority, treated a patient in a similar manner with a similar result. The Secretary of the Interior has authorized Dr. Thompson to place one of the wards of the Colum bia flospital at the disposal of a committee for the purpose of experimenting with the remedy; but as t is understood that the committee expect and wish show that candurango is worthless, the result of heir tests will not be likely to have much interest or the public, however it may be with the unfortunate patients. Somebody from New York has applied at the Patent Office for and has been granted patent for a cancer cure composed of rum, sugar, loves, and cundurango; and the effort made by people in the Agricultural Department to advertise the virtues of the new specific must be a good thing for this enterprising gentleman. It has been intimated n several quarters that the reports of the remarkable virtues of cundurango which have been so industriously circulated, are intended to promote the pri vate interests of certain parties in Washington, which may or may not be true. Quite as remarkable cures have been reported from the use of a de oction of the common red clover, drunk as a tea and used as a wash, as any that have been claimed from the use of cundurango. The truth probab ly is that in regard to cancerous humors, as with other diseases, remedies that will prove effectual in the cases of some individuals will be of no avail when administered to others, who are to all appearances afflicted in a precisely similar manner.

Complaints have been made that defaced and nutilated currency remitted to the United States Treasury for redemption has been subjected to unjust deductions for "short" packages; but an in-'overs" discovered in money redeemed and counted in the Treasury have been greater than the shorts." That is, more packages have been found to contain a greater sum than was represented than a less sum, and more money has been returned to the senders in addition to the amounts claimed than has been deducted from the roturns to those whose packages proved short. It has also been found that some persons who are in the habit of sending currency for redemption are habitually ncorrect in their count; and that those who have repeatedly made mistakes against themselves, which have been corrected by the counters, are the ones who make the loudest complaints when "shorts"

are fastened upon them. Mrs. Alice Dutton will lecture during the coming season upon various subjects. We commend er to lyceum committees. Address Boston Lyceum Bureau.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank is doing an extensive business. The working people of New York appreciate its advantages.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S DEPARTURE.

Boss Tweed Takes the Track, but Gov. Hoffman Doesn't.

McClellan, Jacob, and Even Eaton Leap the Fence.

THE BOYS WHO DIDN'T GO OVER THE FENCE.

Where are Seymour, Church, and English?

Ominous Silence of the Orator of the Day.

BUILD BLASTS FROM COUNTRY DEMOCRATS

Boss Tweed Linst Shake up the Dry Bones.

A HOWL FROM A WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT.

Tammany's Fourth of July-An Old-Fashioned Celebration-Boss Tweed in all his Glory-Music, Speeches, and Champagne Orators and Letter-Writers who Say Nothing, and Orators and Letter-Writers who Say Something-A Good Many Bour-bons and a Few Young Americans.

Fourth of July at Tammany Hall was in all outward manifestations the traditional Indepeneuce of the primitive days of the Republic. It wa celebrated in the good old stereotyped form, with nusic, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a formal oration, an ode, and finally, after several short speeches, a collation in the Tammany style. The public were admitted indiscriminately to the large hall to participate in the purely literary portion of this programme, though they were kept standing in the street a tedious long time before the doors were opened.

The performance was announced to commence precisely at 10 o'clock; but it was quite half past hat hour before Capt. Cameron and his officers re ceived word to admit the impatient crowd. When hat word was received and the great doors were

thrown open, there was such

A MIGHTY RUSH up the stairs as to render personal safety a mermatter of chance. In five minutes both the floor of the great hall and the spacious gallery were crowded to their utmost capacity with a Democratic throng that in general appearance would have done credit to an aristocratic gathering. A slight sprinkling of ladies was noticed throughout the assemblare, and now and then a representative of the newly enfran thised element. Grafulla's full band was stationed a the gallery and drowned the rushing sound of s many hurrying to seats with a medley of patriotic

Scarcely had the great crowd filled the hall and the aisles and the galleries, and penetrated into all the corners and recesses of the spacious room, when the ponderous form of Boss with a huge white hat, and carrying a savage-look ing tomahawk, emerged through a door at the reas of the stage, followed by the Sachems, braves and warriors of St. Tammany, decked out in full feawarriors of St. Tammany, decked out in full feather, attended by Scribe, Sagamore, and Wiskinskie, a pushing multitude of little Indians crowding up in the rear. As the Grand Sachem appeared the multitude shouted, cheered, and clapped their hands, while the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The Boss, wholly unmindful of the sensation his appearance created, advanced rapidly to the front of the platform, and while his faithful followers were still seeking corrance behind him, proceeded to address the audience as follows:

BOSS TWEED TAKES THE NEW DEPARTURE. FRIENDS AND BRETHEEN: In accordance with time-honored custom, the members of the Tam many Society have assembled here to-day for the purpose of keeping alive the patriotic fire which in the first place caused the organization of this institution. We are gratified to see so many of our felow-citizens among us; gratified to find that tae interests which the Tammany Society has always meets with the approbation and the approval of so

In these great and perilous days a standpoint must be taken, and the Tammany Society proposes o be governed by those rules which have made all governments powerful that have followed them. We propose that the interests of one should be the We propose that the interests of one should be the interests of all. We propose to carry on a strictly economical Government. We propose to recognize the rights of those who elect persons to high official stations and to call the latter to personal account for the manner in which they conduct themselves. We propose to wreat the Government of this country from the bands of those who now, in our opinion, are betraying it—who are trying to crush out all principles of equality, liberty, and toleration. [Applause.] We propose to recognize the right of the governed to chose who shall be their governors.

[Applause.] We propose to recognize the right of the governed to chose who shall be their governors.

We propose to let all issues of the past die, to strike forward into a bright, noble career, to once more place power latte hands of those who have always in past time conducted the General Government in a manner satisfactory to the country. From the foundation of the Republic, except for a brief period, the Democratic party have been in the ascendancy, and, while in the ascendancy, what was the result? Commerce thrived; ship yards were filled with workmen; our ships, built by Americans, commanded by American captains, and manned by American sailors, covered the ocean, and our iron mines, and all our great manufacturing interests, were protected. [Applause.] It is not necessary to occupy your attention longer, further than to say that the present condition of those interests is the result of the action of those who now severn us. Commerce is paralyzed. Where formerly the ocean was studied with ships of American build, sailed by American captains, and owned by American captains, and owned by American cowners, what now does the register show? No increase—none whatever; a falling off; a great diminution. We propose to take the Government from the lands of those who now hold it, and go forward as we did before; steadily advancing; steadily increasing the welfere and prosperity of ail. [Applause.]

I would be pleased and happy to talk all day to you, but I am to be followed by able speakers who have made politics their study, and I presume you,

I would be pleased and happy to talk all day to you, but I am to be followed by able speakers who have made politics their study, and I presume you, centiemen, would be much better pleased to hear them than me. That being the case, in the name of the Tammany Society, I again thank you for the manifestations of your approval of the determination with which this Saciety has endeavored to carry out the principles it has always enunciated, and we will now go on with the programme drawn up by the Committee of Arrangements. [Immense appliance]

applause.] THE BOSS TOOK HIS SEAT, his big hat remaining upon his head, where it had rested during the delivery of his speech, and the band played an operatic air. The interval thus allotted to music gave the procession of warriors that followed the Grand Sachem an opportunity to file in upon the stage and secure seats. This be accomplished, the Grand Sachem arose and self-FELLOWCITIZENS: Ihavethepleasuret'introducet'.
youourworthyoungbrotherd-dromeBuckwhowillreadt'youth'DeclationDependence.
Mr. Jerome Buck, a well-dressed young gentle-

mn, appeared in response to this announcement, and after bowing to the audience proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, cliciting frequent applause for his oratorical efforts.

Mr. Arthur Matthison then sang an original song written for the occasion, after which Gen. Theodore Runyon of New Jersey delivered the oration.

A JERSTMAN'S CRATTON.

The oration was a very nicely written and poetically embeliahed production, dwelling at great length on the spread-eagle view of our past history, and coming down to the present time only to arraign the Republican party, winding up in the orthodox fashion with an extensive quotation from Jefferson, As a piece of oratory it was good; as a timely harangue to intelligent citizens, it amounted to oracly noting. It was just such an oration as a Jersey Democrat, and no other Democrat, can make.

JOHN SAVAGE'S POEM. At the conclusion of the oration Mr. John Savage ead a very lengthy original poem, descriptive or American history and eulogistic of the early patriots. The poem was rectted with great dramatic effect,

CONGRESSMAN POTTER TAKES THE NEW DEPARTURE. After the poem the audience began thinning out, but the Grand Seehem announced the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress from Westchester, who proceeded to speak a leagth, despite the manifest impatience of his hearers. After alluding to the war, Mr. Potter said:

During these years. African slavery has been wholly abolished, and the franchise has been everywhere given to the nearty, and the franchise has been everywhere given to the policy or justic winterwest, our view in region of the policy or justic winterwest, our view in region of the policy or justic winterwest, and the given in the first has a fine of the policy or justic winterwest in the first has a fine and the given in the first has a position of the policy of the first has a first the amendments themselves or its, and exist as part of the law of the land, exist, if not constitutionally, then by virtue of

revolution and in spite of the Constitution, but none the less exist.

But these are not the only changes that, of late years, affect our Government. That man, as it seems to nee, tails to appreciate the shirt of the time, who does not see that our geople, in their notions of the right so states, and of the power of the Federal Government, have departed for from the view of their latters. He spoke of the growing disregard of State rights, which he attributed in part to the fact that now men are born in one State, grow up in another, and the indifferently in a third. Nay, they sleep in one State, carry on their business in another, and have a home for recreation in yet anotier. So that State lines have been forgotten and State rights have come to be undervalued. In Congress the distinction of State lines is ignored, and gross injustice is done to those which do not happen to appropriate done to those which do not happen to appropriate for the ruling power. "Can it be possible," he asked, "that a great nation, exteeding from the arretic circle to the tropies, with every variety of race, and soil, and climate, and production, can be wisely and justice yoverned, not merely in national and general matters, out also in local and particular matters, by one contral Congress?"

Where a popular government centralizes all power, and unsertains to a recently deversed. BUT STICKS FOR STATE RIGHTS.

one contral Congress?"

Where a popular government centralizes all power, and undertakes to prefer to for the control of every many that it interfers with the conduct of every many that to interfer with the conduct of every many that government is freest which most leaves it to the scople of each locality to determine for teem-eves the affairs of the locality. This government is best which manages, while it preserves order, to govern least.

AND ARRAIGNS CONGRESS.

AND ARRAIANS CONGRESS.

The absolute control over the franchises and property and contracts of citizens which Congress has assected; the creation of private corporations to carry on meliness within the States; the pursuit of private legislation; the consolidation at Washington of all the lower and patronage of Government, can have but one result, and that result must be the most widespread and controlling corruption.

These are considerations which address themselves of every man, whatever his past views or party affiliations. The question now is, not what should have been out what is. Let the dead past buy its dead, whatever may have been a man's views in the past, it is for him now to decide whether he favore a limited or an absolute government.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN EUROPE. Judge J. J. Freedman, of the Superior Court, followed with a long review of the late European war and the downfall of the French Emnire, drawing from it the lesson that the American Republic matter preserved by the Democracy, whom he counselled to inscribe upon their banner." Progress and Political Retorm."

LETTERS OF REGRETS were received from all parts of the country, and from all grades of Den-ceratic politicians. The following from Gov. Hoffman consumes many words in the avoidance of prominent political questions of the day:

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S LETTER.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S LETTER.

STATE OF New York. Executive Chamber.

To the Council of Sachems, of the Tammany Society:
I have received your invitation to be present at the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, at Tammany Hall. I regret very much that other engagements, entered into before I received your invitation, but it out of my power to comply therewith.

You do well in calling attention to the fact that again now, as on the great Fourth of July of 1776, the vital question is pressed upon the American people.

THE WAR POWER OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Our recent civil strife led to a great concentration of administrative power in the Federal Government; but as the war was temporary and out of the ordinary of the ordinary of the ordinary and the ordinary of the ordinary of the ordinary and promptly and out of the ordinary of the ordinary areased, the promptly abanioned so soon as the war ceased. In the revolutionary straggle of our forefathers, George Washington was, for a time, invested with powers simost, if not absolutely, dectatorial. The moment actual war ceased, this greatest of military chiefs gave up his commission, divested himself of power, and left all political questions to be settled by the free and peaceful deliberations of the people. The whole civilized world, its monarchs, its statesmen, its scholars, its people, looked with awe upon the simple grandeur of America's hero. To-day the world at large does reverence to his memory as to no other name among those who have controlled the political destines of men. The human race takes pride in him: shall we, his own countrymen surrender our fielth in his wisdom? Our great civil war ended six years ago; the deliberations of our people are not yet free. Powers have been lately conferred, under a law of Congress, upon the American President, which ought not to be intrusted to anyman, and which no man is good enough or wise enough wicked law, suscend, in any portion of the country, North, South, East, or West, all the lawful rights of its citizens and govern it by military force, subject to no restraint out that of his own will—a power less limited. THE WAR POWER OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

A STRONG GOVERNMENT OR A STRONG PEOPLE.

The great political question now before us is whether in the future we are to be the subjects of what is commonly called a strong government, or shall continue to be as hereofore's strong people. All political power pertains of right to the neople: whatever is conferred on the Government is so much taken from them. What many men call a strong Government (meaning one of extended, unlimited powers) necessarily implies a weakened people. The two—"a strong Government" and a strong people—cannot exist together. This quest to not what he was a strong covernment of the people strong, is one that always underlies our party divisions, but is at times presented more hold; yand distinctly than at others. It was plannly presented at the revolution of 1736. The advocates of a strong government lost. It was again sharply presented in the contest which brought Mr. Jefferson into the Freschency, when the brown it is said as shappy presented to the contest which brought Mr. Jefferson into the Freschency, when the property of the p A STRONG GOVERNMENT OR A STRONG PROPLE.

It has been proved that this great Union of ours cannot be torn assuder. It is clear, too, that the rights of states are rights within the Union, satest in the Union, best protected by the peaceful remedies provided by the Constitution. If, however, we abandon the wholesome principles which controlled in the construction of our Union, a decay more fatal than violence must experient in all things, by one certain the provided at Washington than was the whole of Europe well governed from Rome in the days of the Roman Empire. The results would be, now as then, loss of character and visor in the peaking down or Government it all the Constitution of the United States made a wise distribution of powers between the Federal and the State Governments. The Federal Government must isil to fulfil its proper duties if it undertakes to discharge, in addition to its own, the functions of the State Government. Having too much to do, it will do nothing well. We have a shitting festance before our must isil to fulfil its proper duties if it undertakes to discharge, in addition to its own, the functions of the State Governments. Having too much to do, it will do nothing well. We have a shinking instance before our eyes to-day in the case of imperial France. In that great empire centralization has been complete. Municipalities and provinces were governed from the capital, not by their own people. General and local sfairal ke were administered by the one central authority. For twenty years past all this centralized power has been in the hands of one strong, able man. On the surface things appeared to be going on smoothly and prosperously; so much so that some Americans, not firm in their faith in our own system of Government, have been weak enough to contrast our political condition unfavorably with that of France under Napoleon. Thereal worth of this centralized administration has recently been put to the test. When the day came for the French Government to exert its utmost strength, it was found to be weak and rotten, utterly incapable of protecting the people from the invader; while the pwoje, numsed to self-reliance, were equally incapable of defending themselves.

The STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT AS SHOWN IN

THE STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT AS SHOWN IN

contrast the helplessness of France in this great crisis with what we were capable of at the outbreak of our recent civil war. We had always lived under what was called a weak Central Government, limited in its powers, with few duties devolved upon it. Before the war the mass of our necole never saw an official of the Central Government except in the person of the villace postmaster. The so-called strong Governments of Europe speered at our central authority as being utterly helpless for any great crisis. Our civil war proved that ours was in fact the strongest Government in the world. It was strong because it had not, by absorbing all power into itself, weakened the people. It had not, by undertaking to do every thing for them, rendered the recolled incapable of doing anything for themselves. On the contrary, our people, having been left to govern themselves. On the contrary, our people, having been left to govern the first and their local affairs or all covernment was, for a time, and the strong of their local affairs or all covernment was, for a time, and the strong of the strong of the country, our people, having been left to govern the Government. A committee of citizens for a time, and the strong of the country, because of the Government was, for a time, and the strong of the country of the country. Preparations to meet the crisis went on just as promptly without the orders of the Government. A committee of citizens in your city raised some millions of money for immediate excending in the country, because of the Government was for a time, authorities were again in free communication with the country they found that just what they would have ordered to be done had been done by the people, without orders. To the discomiture of those who had sneered at its helplessness, our Government was found to be very strong; its strength was real, not apparent; its strength had been well preserved, for it had been left in the grandamsh p of the people. All through the irocal their had been left in the grandamsh p of the

THE WEARNESS OF A SO-CALLED STRONG GOVERN-

THE WEATNESS OF A SO-CALLED STRONG GOVERNMENT.

These among us who are advocating what they call a
stronger central Government are urging a policy
which leads inevitably to weakness. A disregard of
the healthul rules prescribed by the toenders of the
Republic must end in decay. What we need to Insure
to our glorious Union long life and prosperity is that
we should keep the people strong, by limiting the action of Government to its simple, necessary duffes. The
Government, too, will then be strong in its simplicity
and in its secure reliance upon a free people. Under
a system which seeks, by one central agency, to look
after everything in every part of our extended counrry, nothing will be well looked after. The public seryice must necessarily become more and more corrupt;
for watchfulness over the countless host of subordinate
officers becomes an impossible task. One of the most
effective measures, to-day, toward a much needed
civil service reform would be to simplify our tax laws,
both those which regulate the tariff and those relating
to the internal revenue, and through to reduce the officers engaged in their enjorement to a number that
can be well watched.

The Fourth Of July Not A Party Day.

THE FOURTH OF JULY NOT A PARTY DAY. It is right that the practice of celebrating the Fourth of July should be kept up by the Tammany Society, founded, as it was, for the purpose of resisting efforts made, soon after its formablon, to divert our Government from its true principles and practice. You will celebrate the day, I am sure, not as mere partisans, but as Americans, claiming sympathy with and from all who have faith in the Constitution and pride in the past listory of our land, and all who are ready to guard the American system of government as well from decay as assault. It is essential, especially at this time, that our people should be reminded at what cost our tiree Government was established, what vigilance on the part of great leaders has required to preserve it from time to time, and that they should be reminded also that we here have, in for the whole handle of the cause of sopilar freedom for the whole handle of the cause of sopilar freedom for the whole handle of the cause of sopilar freedom would be more disgracefully, the history of man that that we, with our eminent advantages and with this great trust in our hands should suffer free government to be loss on this continent and should limitate here the

man and his will sapreme over the people and their rights.

We should not omit, on this occasion, to recall to our memory the ilmstrious and instrations of Jefferson and Jackson, was, when called at different arrives in our history to the Presidency, although themselves cothed with the extensive powers regilimately belonging to that high office, and having, each of them an extraordinary device of personal tiffusive resulting from the conflictness of the neale, also indeed from tasing advantage thereof to enlarge their own nowers out, on the contrary devoted themselves to restorm the proper limits apon both the extensive and legislative department of the most of the most of the most of the proper limits apon both the extensive and legislative department of the properties of the seasons. We shall best do should the best of the properties of these works at a term by ourselves receiving the work in which they were so carnet, restraining the work in which they were so carnet, restraining the most of the properties to restorm a simple city and consequent our ty in the administration of Federal affairs, combating the disposition of Congress to meadle with ma ters outside of their jurisduction, essening the burdens of taxation, and putting the Government once more on the safe track pointed out in the chart left to us by the wise founders of the Republic. JEFFERSON AND JACKSON,

THE NEW DEPARTURE NOT A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a past of the Constitution of the United States is not a practical question. The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is in actual possession of the right of suffrage. The task before us it to save the Constitution, as a whole. To save it, as it is, requires our best efforts. The question of the day is watcher we are to live under a Constitution at all, which shall be constitued by an impartial court, so as to limit and restrain as it was intended to do, tegislative and executive power alie, or under a hollow form of a Constitution, interpreted, according to the expediency of the hour, and the proposed according to the expediency of the hour, and the proposed according to the expediency of the hour, and the proposed according to the expediency of the hour, and the proposed according to the expediency of the hour, and the proposed according to the expediency of the hour, and the hour and the proposed according to the expediency of the hour, and the hour and the THE NEW DEPARTURE NOT A PRACTICAL QUESTION

JOHN Q. ADAMS'S LETTER, The Hon. John Quincey Adams sent a briefer re-

reply, as follows:

William M. Treed. Grand Suchem:

DEAR SIN: I am sorry to be unable to join the Tammany Society in cerebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. But permit me to say in response to the request for: some written excression of coursel. Intia although the stress of an evil essay in the say in the same of th

HE CAN'T CELEBRATE THE FOURTH AS A DEMOCRAT. HE CAN'T CELEBRATE THE FOURTH AS A DEMOCRAT.

I cannot celebrate that day as a Democrat. nor invoke the memory of the fathers as a partisan. On that day I am a citizen of the United States, and during that day I will not permit myself to think that any heir of the heritage devised by the Declaration can barter his birthright for political pottages. For those few hours at least I choose to dwell upon the conflict of fundamental principles which preceded all strugg a little upon the beautiful features of our political system—tair and young—before they were defaced by massion and distorted by disease. I would dedicate the time to studying the public virtue which made union, self-government, and independence possible for our inthers, and to strengthening those affections which can alone make them stable for their children.

BUT CAN DENOUNCE THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Union which was formed to cast off a foreign yoke and repel external axgression is now invertiled by a petty matice which seeks to indurate and fix the hateful passions of civil war into a habit of government. It has unhappily become the interest of a faction to hio whe dying embers of strife, and 'to revive the tading memories of fraternal dissension. But the day we celebrate teaches us a lesson most solemn and unpressive upon the duty of concession, self-serifice, and mutual charity for the sake of union. For our part, let us remember to-day that the "redet" are of the same blood with us, and must be made of one heart with us, if we are to remain free. We cannot long be held together by force or united only by a common and deathers hate. AND EULOGIZE JEFFERSON AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Nor is it less needful at this time of contempt for constitutional safeguards and abandoment of the most cherished charter of personal freedom to review the jealous spirit of revolutionary liberty which animated the opposition of Jefferson, and which no people which means to be free can ever suffer to slumber or sleep. It is necessary to bring home to the awakened sense of the people that this Union was a voluntary association of independent States to secure the liferty, and happiness of ail, and that it must be so again to retain their rights. The real meaning and practical value of the old declaration would seem more than ever to require enforcement unless men have our veneration for the misonurce "that governments derive their just powers from the crisect of the governed." And, at the same time, let us have our veneration for the memories which the day recalls, and vindicate our devotion to the precepts of the tread and catholic spirit of a common nation ality by which alone the United States achieved and hold their equal and independent station among the nations of the earth. In a word, let us certain today a kindness as comprehensive as the Union, a love of focal self-government as sturdy as the foundations of the earth. In a word, let us certain today a kindness as comprehensive as the Union, a love of focal self-government as sturdy as the foundations of the States, and a fealty to the destiny of the Republic, single and steadfast.

Your obedient servant.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN TAKES THE NEW DEPARTURE.

GEN. M'CLELLAN TAKES THE NEW DEPARTURE Gen. McClellan writes a more frank and mani-etter than the others in many respects, and boldl lants himself on the platform of the New Departure

plants himself on the platform of the New Departure;

New York, July 1, 1871.

How William M. Tweed. Grant Sachem:

Dran Sire—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the celebration of the approaching independence Day. I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be in the city then, At a time like the present it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic party; and, remembering the former relations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request. I profier a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty.

ADVICE FROM A RETIRED PUBLIC OFFICER. our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, nap-piness, and prosperity—to bequeath which to our chit-ore we should be ready to make any honorable sacri-fice. I trust that when the moment for action arrives there will be found house in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hesitate to sacrince personal advan-tageor private feeling for the public good for our object the country from the bands of those with whom per-sonal argrandizement and party ends outweigh all rev-erence for the vital soirt of our institutions and desire for the real good of the entire nation, DON'T WANT TO CONTEND FOR A CORPSE.

DON'T WANT TO CONTEND FOR A CORPSE.

I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we shall not be called upon to contend for a corpse. Let us frave behind in st he dead issues of the past, and hook only to the present and the future. Slavery is dead—dead let it remain for ever, and let no one disturb its grave. The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilegre conferred upon him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forced for our destruction. Let us hope that the enu meiation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation: make the party of that obligation, let us advocate, and when in power pursue, space a poincy as will touck the paper declar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself.

NO REPUDIATION.

No REPUDIATION.

To secure this result, it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully said when auc; the expenditures of the General Government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the Government; the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be shandoned. We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the utilities.

The issues to be met.

The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and affort us the most ample and best battle-fled for the approaching context. Universal annexy, and suffrage the preservation of the pulse of the states as guaranteed by the effect of the spirits of the States as guaranteed by the effect and true spirit of the Constitution of the preservation of the preservation of the preservation of the preservation of the constitution of the preservation of the preservation of the preservation of the guaranteed of the purity and of the effect of the context of the context of the constitute some itself economy fine here and true preservation of the government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of all unequal, ill-arranged, and unnecessary burdens, these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest our chances of success. With the hope that the principles published to the world ninty-five years ago may throughout all time guide the sections and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience.

I am, with great respect, very traity yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

JUDGE CLINTON TAKES THE NEW DEPARTURE. THE ISSUES TO BE MET.

JUDGE CLINTON TAKES THE NEW DEPARTURE. Judge G. W. Clinton, of Buffalo District, also comes out manfully in the following brief note:

comes out manfully in the following brief note:

My DEAR SIE: I take advantage of the receipt of a circular invitation of the Tammany Society to say to you that, though my position as a Judge forbids, and has for many weary years forbidden, my taking an active part in politics, my sympathy with the Democracy has been constant, and that the "new departure" confirms my belief in it as the only sure maintainer of our liberties. Permit me to add that I respect and have long desired to know you. Truly and respectfully yours.

Hon, William M. Tweed. Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

WANTS TO TAKE IT BUT DARE NOT.
The Hon. William McCleiland, member of Con-tress from the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylva

hia, Writes:

For the first time in ten years the people are beginning to think, and I may be permitted to express the hore that we have entered upon a new era in the history of the Democratic party. If way the but pas MEN, discard the dead issues of the past, and go forth wim arrows as our statis-ery, and the Constitution as our guide, we must—we cannot but win in the future, and thus bring the days when the Government was administered by men measured by the Jeffersonian standard of honesty and capability. ia, Writes:

TRUTH FROM A KENTUCKIAN.

The Hon. W. E. Arthur, member of Congress from the Covington District of Kentucky, says: The official head of the Union should be endowed with the abilities of the statesman, not warned by the avarice of the hackster. The States should be held together by the terms of the compact—not by the bayonst of the conqueror; the people by equality of rights, privileges, and immunities—not by carpet-baggers, proscription, and disfranchisment.

EVEN EATON SWALLOWS IT. The Hon. William O. Eaton of Hartford, Coun., says;
The Democratic party has in times past always been the deteader of the Constitution." So it is to-day; but while admitting the new amendments to that instrument to be effectual, the Democratic party will not tail to demand a strict construction of said amend-

ments: it will not fail to demand and maintain under

GRANT DESTROYING THE BALLOT-BOX. The Hop. J. V. Montange, member of Assembly rom Oranle county, a speciate of the afform of the Admi istration to the afformatic power, says: the Admi istration to the fairs of the highest court of car land, ones "known and honored throughout the earth," was first shirm of its constitutional powers by a Congress "uniping demapower, set in motion by substitution of an abounting power, set in motion by substitution of an abounting monopolists. The armed solder, a supportations and by a fast dissolving Congressional acceptation and acceptance who with trembling kness and paint encode anticipates the accoming popular velocities that is at the ballo once, not to insure but to destroy its readom and purity.

The Hon. Richard T. Jicob, of Kentreks, in the curse of a long letter makes which practical and imely suggestions. We quote:

Whatever is the work of the majority of two thirds of the States of this Union is law of the land. Above judges and of the land thous judges and the majority of the people thems less. They prume, As they can make, so they coming through the two of a great and they decreed that slaver, should no long

The Hon. Darius A. Ogden of Yates county says :

BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH.

Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessoe, hopes that the Democracy may prove equal to be emergency, and forgetting the things that are benind, press forward to those that are before. Leaving the dead to bury the dead of the past, let them enter the contest upon the living issues of the present, and seek to rebuild our broken-down altars upon which to re-enkindie the almost extinguished fires of a holy patriotism. DOES MR. GARTO WANT ANYTHING?

Henry D. Barto, Esq., of Trumansburg, N. Y., May we hope that Tammany has THE NAME enrolled imong its members who will be our standard-bearer

THE HON. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE COMMITS HARI-

The iHon, Charles A. Eldridge, member of Congress from Wisconsin, says:

It is of small consequence what amendments are made, how they are made, or enforced, while the Constitution, the very body itself, its genus and spirit, are ignored and discarded.

MR. LAWRENCE TAKES A DOSE OF BITTER PILLS. The Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, writes as follows:

writes as follows:

The Constitution provided the means for its own amendment, and til the recent civil war all the changes in it were made in accordance with the sprift se well as the language of the Instrument. But with regard to the hast three (XIII, XIV, XV) their value ty might well be questioned it, in the absence of a competent tribunal, we were not restricted to the alternative of either recognizing them or resisting their operation by force. It is a notorious fact that the adoption of these amendments was a parody of the constitution. Their recommendation proceeded from a Congress in which critical in the same of the Constitution. Their recommendation to the same afficient of the same afficient of the same afficient of the same whole given the purpose, were wholey critical as States for no other purpose, were thing to continue the existing states of individuals, another to reduce a nation of citizens to slavery, or to disfranchise a majority of the voters of a Side.

Instead of regretting what cannot be recovered, it is still practicable for the intelligence of the South by resuming their hereditary influence over their affrantower to the benefit of the whole Union as well as themselves, which they have wantonly concoded to the Northern carpet-beggers.

THE OTHER FELLERS.

Letters were also received from John D. Van Byren, Private Secretary to Gov. Hoffman. John Critcher, M. C., trom the First District of Virgina; Adjt. Gen. Townsund. Albany; the Hon. A. E. Girett, M. C., Tennessee; Juige Chaulius L. Mondi, New York; J. W. Girard, Jr., Esq., New York; the Hon. A. E. Girett, M. C., Tennessee; Juige Chaulius L. Mondi, New York; J. W. Girard, Jr., Esq., New York; the Hon. A. E. Mitchell, M. C., Wisconsin; the Hon. John V. L. Prun, Albany; the Hon. W. W. Paine, Georgia; the Hon. A. Comingo, M. C., Missouri: Moscorista; the Hon. W. C. Whitnerne, M. C., Tennessee; the Hon. A. Comingo, M. C., Missouri: Moscorista; the Hon. W. C. Whitnerne, M. C., Tennessee; the Hon. A. Comingo, M. C., Missouri: Moscorista, B. M. C., Pennsylvani; John Rogers, Edg. Biack Brook, N. Y.; E. L. Acker, Esq., Norrishowa, Pa.; A. C. Hand, Einzbeltlown, N. Y.; John D. Pay, Rochester; Arphared Looms, Little Fais; Montgomery Blair, Maryland; Charles W. Corrich, Germintown, Pa.; Amiss J., Perker, Adomy; Wu. F. Kussell, Saucerlies; the Hon. Israel T. daich, Buffalo; and several others.

THE SOURCE OF THE GREAT SPRING. The Grand Sachem then in a few words desoited the sudience, and turning to those upon the adjoint, added, "Come, now, let's no day neighbor adake a bire," himself feedum the way, inches end

Tammany Society Luich.

At Conclusion of a cromons
Admit Bearer to the sources of the C
Eastern Basement of Para value

In the room indicated, and to with of all of which the guests were up of to be set without ceremony, which the did Appendix participants, who had also decayined serve months platform above, were Mayor Hail, Sherill Brewan, the Hon. Peter B, Sween, Commission er xicoloson, Comotroller Connolly, Col James J, Sween, the Hon. Hugh Smith, Judges Jones, Barnara, Diagnos, Barbour, and Alker, E. O. Perrin, Clerk Charlot of Appeals, Commissioner Agnew, the Hon. Burtlas Taylor, the Hon. Anciliary Barr, Dr. Carnochan, the Hon. M. C. Kerr of Indiana, Win. B. Ranka, Leon Abbett, District Attorney, Garvia and the above Assistant Gen. J. R. Fellows, the colossal Brawn of Grace Church, the Hon. John Minialy, K's P, and a whole bots of Aldermen, Assemblymen and other politicians. The collation was disposed of without ceremony or restraint, w

The Tweed Hospital - A Democrat's Contribution,

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sir: -As there has been a great deal said about erecting a hospital to be named after the great and good William M. Tweed, whose course during the late session of the Legislature has elicited such welllate session of the Legislature has elicited such well-merited encomiums from the press and nublic generally, I would respectfully request you to receive the enclosed check for twenty dollars, to be handed over to the committee having the matter in hand, to be devoted to the above cause. As a stance Democrat, I have always looked upon Mr. Tweed, not only as agreat banelactor to the poor of tais city but also as a great stateman. Yours truly, New York, July S.

AUGUST RITTER,

New York, July 8. AUGUST RITTER, Mr. Greeley's Opinion of Grant's Bigamous Pardon.
From Federday's Fribane.

An unpleasant rumor that ex-Congressman Bowen, convicted of bigamy, had been parload by the Fresident, has been in circulation for a low days, but has been generally dishe level. A wishington despatch to the Associated Press, haven, gives positive assurance that Bowen has been used oned. He was fairly convicted of an aggressive breach of the laws against bigamy, and forgery was plainly one of the instruments by watch the crime was made easier. None of the officials who become familiar with the case by being engaged in its presecution were willing to recommend any unityation of the sentence. The Attorney General Johnston of the sentence. The Attorney General Johnston of the sight position of the organist.